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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

7 HUIFANG ZHANG, et al.,

8 Plaintiffs,

9 v.

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

11 Defendants.  
12

Case No. C19-1211-TL-SKV

ORDER RE: MOTION TO CHANGE  
VENUE

13 INTRODUCTION

14 Plaintiffs Huifang Zhang, proceeding on behalf of herself and her two minor children I.G.  
15 and D.G., and Shunichi Takahashi, the father of I.G. and D.G., proceed pro se in this civil action.  
16 Plaintiffs raise negligence claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA) against Defendants  
17 United States of America, U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and  
18 Border Protection (CBP), and Kevin A. McAleenan, in his official capacity as Acting Secretary  
19 of DHS and Commissioner of CBP. *See* Dkts. 21 & 28. Now pending before the Court is  
20 Plaintiffs' Motion to Change Venue. Dkt. 52. Defendant United States opposes the motion.  
21 Dkt. 54. The Court, having considered the briefing, documentation submitted in support and  
22 opposition to the motion, and the remainder of the record, herein DENIES Plaintiffs' Motion to  
23 Change Venue.

1 BACKGROUND

2 This action arises from a September 29, 2015 incident between Plaintiffs and CBP  
3 officers at the border checkpoint in Blaine, Washington. *See* Dkt. 21. Plaintiffs were traveling  
4 to the United States from Canada when Mr. Takahashi, who is a Japanese citizen and was  
5 attempting to enter the U.S. under the Visa Waiver Program (“VWP”), was subjected to a  
6 secondary inspection and Plaintiffs were detained by border patrol agents. *Id.* The CBP revoked  
7 Mr. Takahashi’s VWP status and denied him admission into the United States. *Id.* at 7. I.G. and  
8 D.G. are both U.S. citizens and were, at the time of the incident, a year and seven months old and  
9 seven months old respectively. *Id.* at 1-2. Ms. Zhang was a U.S. permanent resident at the time  
10 of the incident and became a U.S. citizen the following year. *Id.* at 4.

11 Plaintiffs filed their lawsuit in this Court on August 6, 2019. Dkt. 1. They asserted  
12 venue was proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)(2) and 1391(e)(1) because United States  
13 agencies or officers were sued in their official capacities and a substantial part of the events or  
14 omissions giving rise to their claims occurred in Seattle, within the Western District of  
15 Washington. *Id.*; *accord* Dkt. 21. They now seek to change venue to a district court in  
16 California, asserting, as discussed below, their greater ties to that State.

17 DISCUSSION

18 A. Legal Standard

19 “For the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice, a district court  
20 may transfer any civil action to any other district or division where it might have been brought or  
21 to any district or division to which all parties have consented.” 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a). Section  
22 1404(a) serves to “prevent the waste ‘of time, energy, and money’ and ‘to protect litigants,  
23 witnesses and the public against unnecessary inconvenience and expense.’” *Van Dusen v.*

1 *Barrack*, 376 U.S. 612, 616 (1964) (quoting *Continental Grain Co. v. The Barge FBL-585*, 364  
2 U.S. 19, 26-27 (1960)).

3 In considering a motion to transfer pursuant to § 1404(a), the Court must address: (1)  
4 whether the action might have been brought in the proposed transferee district; and (2) whether  
5 the transfer would be for the convenience of parties and witnesses, in the interest of justice.  
6 *Authenticate Pat. Co., LLC v. StrikeForce Techs., Inc.*, 39 F. Supp. 3d 1135, 1148 (W.D. Wash.  
7 2014) (citation omitted). The party requesting a transfer bears the burden of showing a transfer  
8 is appropriate. *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Savage*, 611 F.2d 270, 279 (9th Cir.  
9 1979); *Nw. Administrators, Inc. v. Mission Trail Waste Sys., Inc.*, No. C14-0709-JLR, 2014 WL  
10 12774813, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. July 16, 2014).

11 In considering whether the convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of  
12 justice favor transfer, the Court has discretion to adjudicate a motion according to an  
13 “individualized, case-by-case consideration of convenience and fairness.” *Jones v. GNC*  
14 *Franchising, Inc.*, 211 F.3d 495, 498 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Stewart Org. v. Ricoh Corp.*, 487  
15 U.S. 22, 29 (1988)). Courts in the Ninth Circuit consider a variety of factors in making this  
16 determination. *See, e.g., id.*; *Decker Coal Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co.*, 805 F.2d 834, 843  
17 (9th Cir. 1986). For example, relevant factors may include:

18 (1) the convenience of the parties and the witnesses; (2) the location where the  
19 alleged events in the lawsuit took place; (3) the relative ease of access to sources  
20 of proof; (4) the plaintiff’s choice of forum; (5) the pendency of related litigation  
21 in the transferee forum; (6) the relative congestion of the two courts; (7) the  
22 public interest in the local adjudication of local controversies; and (8) the relative  
23 familiarity of the two courts with the applicable law.

22 *Amazon.com v. Cendant Corp.*, 404 F. Supp. 2d 1256, 1259 (W.D. Wash. 2005) (citing *Decker*,  
23 805 F.2d at 843). District courts in the Ninth Circuit also routinely require a plaintiff seeking to

1 transfer a case away from the initial choice of venue to show a “change of circumstances since  
 2 the case was filed that warrants transfer[.]” *Sifuentes v. Nautilus, Inc.*, No. C21-5613-JLR, 2022  
 3 WL 1126742, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 17, 2022) (quoting *Green Aire for Air Conditioning*  
 4 *W.L.L. v. Salem*, No. C18-0873, 2020 WL 4734909, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2020)), *appeal*  
 5 *filed*.<sup>1</sup>

6 B. Plaintiffs’ Motion to Change Venue

7 Plaintiffs seek a transfer to a court in California based on their closer ties to that State.  
 8 They assert that they resided in California at the time of the incident giving rise to their claims,  
 9 were “just passing through” Washington, and “still reside and file tax[es] in California now.”  
 10 Dkt. 52 at 1 (emphasis removed). They point to the fact a company owned by Ms. Zhang,  
 11 California Lighting, LLC, is both registered and operated in California. *See id.* Plaintiffs also  
 12 point to the difficulties imposed by the need for their frequent travel to Japan so that their  
 13 children can visit with Mr. Takahashi. *Id.* The Court considers below whether Plaintiffs’ motion  
 14 to change venue meets the requirements of 28 U.S.C. § 1404(a).

15 1. Where the Action Might Have Been Brought:

16 Plaintiffs must first establish that they might have brought this action in California. It is  
 17 undisputed that Plaintiffs’ federal tort claims “may be prosecuted only in the judicial district  
 18 where the plaintiff resides or wherein the act or omission complained of occurred.” 28 U.S.C. §  
 19 1402(b). Defendant appears to challenge whether Plaintiffs satisfy this requirement. It notes  
 20 that Mr. Takahashi is only permitted to enter the United States with a B-1/B-2 visa and asserts  
 21 Plaintiffs’ failure to submit evidence showing Ms. Zhang currently resides in California.  
 22 Plaintiffs, in reply, support their contention that Ms. Zhang, I.G., and D.G. are residents of  
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<sup>1</sup> The Ninth Circuit has not adopted a standard requiring a showing of changed circumstances or yet explicitly addressed this issue. *Sifuentes*, 2022 WL 1126742, at \*3, n.3 (citation omitted).

1 California with Ms. Zhang's 2021 California Resident Income Tax Return and a utility bill,  
2 motor vehicle registration, and property lease all dated in 2021 and/or 2022. Dkt. 56, Exs. A-D.

3 For a transfer of venue under § 1404(a), the question is whether the action "'might have  
4 been brought' in the proposed transferee forum *at the time the action was filed.*" *Troy*  
5 *Healthcare, LLC v. Nutraceutical Corp.*, No. C11-0844-RSM, 2011 WL 13127842, at \*4 (W.D.  
6 Wash. Nov. 9, 2011) (emphasis added; citations omitted). "That is, the transferee court would  
7 have had subject matter jurisdiction at the time the action was filed; defendants would have been  
8 subject to personal jurisdiction; and venue would have been proper." *E. & J. Gallo Winery v. F.*  
9 *& P. S.p.A.*, 899 F. Supp. 465, 466 (E.D. Cal. 1994) (citations omitted). The Court must,  
10 therefore, consider whether Plaintiffs could have brought this action in a California federal  
11 district court at the time of the August 2019 filing.

12 Of the documentation submitted, only the lease provides support for Ms. Zhang's  
13 residence in California in August 2019. Dkt. 56, Ex. D. The document reflects earlier  
14 amendments to the lease dated between 2014 and 2020 and is signed by Ms. Zhang on behalf of  
15 California Lighting, LLC. *Id.* Plaintiffs also assert that both I.G. and D.G. were born in  
16 California and describe Mr. Takahashi's business activities in California prior to their birth. *Id.*  
17 at 2.

18 It is not entirely clear whether Defendant disputes that Ms. Zhang was a resident of  
19 California at the time this case was filed. Defendant specifically challenges the absence of  
20 evidence in relation to Ms. Zhang's *current* residence. *See* Dkt. 54 at 2. The Court, in any  
21 event, does not find resolution of this issue necessary to reach a conclusion on the question of  
22 whether this matter is appropriately transferred to a court in California. Instead, even assuming  
23 Ms. Zhang resided in California at the time this case was filed and continues to reside in

1 California to this date, the Court finds a transfer not supported with consideration of the  
2 convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice.

3 2. Convenience and the Interest of Justice:

4 A ruling on a motion to change venue necessitates consideration of factors relevant to the  
5 convenience of the parties and witnesses and the interest of justice. In this case, some typical  
6 factors the Court could consider are not relevant (i.e., the pendency of related litigation in the  
7 transferee forum), while others are not addressed by the parties (i.e., public interest in the local  
8 adjudication of local controversies and relative ease of access to sources of proof). The Court, as  
9 such, declines to independently analyze those factors and deems them neutral. The Court  
10 considers below only factors found relevant to Plaintiffs' motion and amenable to consideration  
11 with the briefing and record before the Court.

12 a. Convenience of the parties and the witnesses:

13 Mr. Takahashi's residence in Japan and Ms. Zhang's residence in California, with the  
14 couple's two young children, compels the need for Plaintiffs' regular travel between Japan and  
15 California. Because litigation of this matter in California would be more convenient to Plaintiffs,  
16 this factor weighs in favor of granting the requested transfer. Defendant, on the other hand,  
17 denies a transfer would be convenient for the parties or witnesses. As Defendant observes, the  
18 parties have completed two rounds of dispositive motions, *see* Dkts. 17 & 28, exchanged  
19 discovery, and continue to actively litigate, including Defendants' pending Motion to Compel  
20 Discovery and Virtual Depositions from Plaintiffs, Dkt. 37. Indeed, this case has now been  
21 pending in this Court for over two years and nine months. Considered as such, it cannot be said  
22 that a transfer to a different court in a different state would be convenient for Defendants.  
23

1 “As to the relative convenience to the parties, the Court may not transfer a case simply to  
2 shift the burden from one party to another.” *Amazon.com*, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 1260 (citing  
3 *Decker Coal*, 805 F.2d at 843). Given the above, the Court finds considerations of convenience  
4 as related to the parties to be neutral.

5 The Court must, however, also consider the factor of convenience as it relates to  
6 witnesses. Courts in the Ninth Circuit have held that convenience of witnesses is among the  
7 most important factors in a motion to transfer. *Tokarski v. Med-Data, Inc.*, No. C21-0631-TL,  
8 2022 WL 815882, at \*6 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 17, 2022) (citing *Saleh v. Titan Corp.*, 361 F. Supp.  
9 2d 1152, 1160 (S.D. Cal. 2005)). Further, “[w]hen considering the convenience to witnesses,  
10 ‘the convenience of *non-party* witnesses is the more important factor.’” *Amazon.com*, 404 F.  
11 Supp. 2d at 1260 (quoting *Saleh*, 361 F. Supp. 2d at 1162) (emphasis added).

12 Neither party addressed the issue of convenience to non-party witnesses. However,  
13 because the incident giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in Washington, it is apparent there will  
14 be non-party witnesses either residing in or with close connections to this State. *See, e.g.*, Dkt.  
15 21 at 2-9 (raising claims associated with Mr. Takahashi’s interactions with Paul Carter, a CBP  
16 officer in Blaine, Washington, and the alleged lengthy detention of Ms. Zhang, I.G., and D.G. in  
17 Blaine and during which they were not provided a chair on which to sit, baby formula or food, or  
18 water). The Court, for this reason, finds the location of non-party witnesses to weigh against  
19 Plaintiffs’ request for a transfer.

20 b. Location of events:

21 Because the events at issue in this matter occurred in Washington State, the location of  
22 events weighs against a transfer to California.

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1 c. Plaintiffs' choice of forum:

2 Plaintiffs chose to file this case in the Western District of Washington. They now assert  
3 they chose to file in Washington because they are pro se, lacked familiarity with the law, and did  
4 not know they could have filed elsewhere. Dkt. 52 at 1.

5 A plaintiff's choice of forum is generally entitled to substantial deference. *See Decker*  
6 *Coal Co.*, 805 F.2d at 843. However, “such deference is not warranted for a plaintiff's second  
7 choice of venue.” *Sifuentes*, 2022 WL 1126742, at \*4 (quoting *Qurio Holdings, Inc. v. DISH*  
8 *Network Corp.*, No. C15-0930, 2015 WL 4148962, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. July 9, 2015); citing  
9 *Bobosky v. Adidas AG*, No. C10-0630, 2010 WL 4853295, at \*6 (D. Or. Oct. 8, 2010), *report*  
10 *and recommendation adopted*, 2010 WL 4828392 (D. Or. Nov. 18, 2010), and *Tiffany v.*  
11 *Hometown Buffet, Inc.*, No. C06-2524, 2006 WL 2792868, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 28, 2006)  
12 (declining to give any “presumption of deference for the [p]laintiffs' second choice of forum”).  
13 Here, because Plaintiffs no longer prefer their first-choice forum and their new choice of forum  
14 is not entitled to substantial deference, the Court finds this factor neutral. *See id.*

15 d. Relative familiarity of the two courts with the applicable law:

16 The only remaining claims in this matter include allegations of negligence under the  
17 FTCA. *See* Dkts. 21 & 28. In considering those claims, a court will apply Washington State  
18 law. *See* Dkt. 17 at 19. This factor thus weighs in favor of adjudication in the Western District  
19 of Washington and against a transfer to a district court in California.

20 e. Changed circumstances:

21 A court may also consider whether a plaintiff seeking a change in venue shows changed  
22 circumstances. “This is because, if courts did not require a plaintiff to show changed  
23 circumstances, ‘a motion to transfer venue could become an unchecked tool for the plaintiff to



1 shop among forums and between judges.’” *Sifuentes*, 2022 WL 1126742, at \*3 (quoting *Green*  
2 *Aire for Air Conditioning W.L.L.*, 2020 WL 4734909, at \*3) (quoting *Bobosky*, 2010 WL  
3 4853295, at \*6)).

4 Plaintiffs do not identify any changed circumstances warranting a transfer of this case.  
5 Plaintiffs explain they were not aware they could have filed this case elsewhere and contend a  
6 change in venue could “cut the ‘amiable acquaintance’ between Defendant and the local court”  
7 and “increase the transparency and fairness of justice.” Dkt. 52 at 2. They also contend that  
8 Defendants both arranged the assignment of this case to an “amiable acquaintance” and are  
9 harassing Plaintiffs in seeking the production of their medical records, “even including  
10 HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Disease.” *Id.* See also Dkt. 56.

11 The fact that Plaintiffs belatedly discovered they could have filed this action in California  
12 does not constitute changed circumstances warranting a transfer. Nor does Plaintiff demonstrate  
13 changed circumstances supporting a transfer through either discovery-related issues or the  
14 alleged “amiable acquaintance” between the United States Attorney’s Office, the undersigned  
15 Magistrate Judge, and the Court. The Court previously addressed Plaintiffs’ concerns about the  
16 referral of this case by explaining the random assignment of Magistrate Judges to civil cases and  
17 in finding no basis for voluntary recusal. See Dkts. 50 & 53. More recently, Chief United States  
18 District Judge Ricardo S. Martinez found the standards for recusal had not been met and affirmed  
19 the order declining recusal. Dkt. 57. For the same reasons, Plaintiffs’ concerns do not warrant a  
20 transfer. Also, while the Court has yet to address the parties’ ongoing discovery disputes, it finds  
21 no basis for concluding a transfer would alter either the discovery sought by Defendants or any  
22 court resolution of the disputes. Plaintiffs’ failure to set forth any change in circumstances  
23 argues against a change of venue.

1 f. Interest of justice:

2 The question of whether a transfer would promote the interest of justice is the  
3 “overarching consideration” under § 1404(a). *Atl. Marine Const. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for W.*  
4 *Dist. of Texas*, 571 U.S. 49, 63 (2013). *See also Amazon.com*, 404 F. Supp. 2d at 1261 (deeming  
5 this “the most important of all” factors in deciding a motion to transfer). Included in the Court’s  
6 consideration of the interest of justice is the promotion of judicial economy. *Amazon.com*, 404  
7 F. Supp. 2d at 1261. The Court “weighs such factors as ‘ensuring speedy trials, trying related  
8 litigation together, and having a judge who is familiar with the applicable law try the case.’” *Id.*  
9 (quoting *Heller Financial, Inc., v. Midwhay Powder Co.*, 883 F.2d 1286, 1293 (9th Cir. 1989)).

10 Here, there is no related litigation and this case has been pending in this Court for a  
11 considerable period of time, during which the Court has expended significant judicial resources  
12 addressing dispositive and other motions. Considering the Court’s familiarity with both this case  
13 and the law governing Plaintiffs’ claims, the significant judicial resources expended over the  
14 course of almost three years of litigation, and the absence of a showing of changed  
15 circumstances, continued litigation in this forum will serve the interest of justice. The Court, for  
16 this reason and for the reasons stated above, finds the relevant factors to weigh against Plaintiffs’  
17 request for a transfer to a court in California.

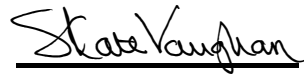
18 CONCLUSION

19 The Court, in sum, finds a transfer of this case would not serve either the convenience of  
20 the parties and witnesses or the interest of justice. Accordingly, Plaintiffs’ Motion to Change  
21 Venue, Dkt. 52, is DENIED. The Clerk is directed to send copies of this order to the parties and

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1 to the Honorable Tana Lin.

2 Dated this 31st day of May, 2022.

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4 S. KATE VAUGHAN  
5 United States Magistrate Judge  
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